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In the Supreme Court of the United States

V.L., PETITIONER,

v.

E.L., AND GUARDIAN AD LITEM, AS REPRESENTATIVE OF MINOR CHILDREN

ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE SUPREME COURT OF ALABAMA

BRIEF OF AMICI CURIAE CONFLICT OF LAWS PROFESSORS IN SUPPORT OF PETITIONER

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INTEREST OF AMICI CURIAE[1]

Amici are scholars who teach and write in the fields of conflict of laws, the law of judgments, and interstate family law disputes:

- Lea Brilmayer, Howard M. Holtzmann Professor of International Law at Yale Law School;

[1] Pursuant to Rule 37.6, amici affirm that no counsel for any party authored this brief in whole or in part, and that no such counsel or party made a monetary contribution intended to fund the preparation or submission of this brief. No person other than amici curiae or their counsel made a monetary contribution to its preparation or submission. Counsel for amici notified counsel for Petitioner and Respondent of their intent to file an amicus brief. Counsel for Petitioner and Respondent each filed with the Clerk, more than ten days before the filing of this brief, letters granting blanket consent to the filing of amicus briefs.

- Stephen B. Burbank, David Berger Professor for the Administration of Justice at the University of Pennsylvania Law School;
- Joan Heifetz Hollinger, John & Elizabeth Boalt Lecturer-in-Residence, Emerita at the University of California Berkeley School of Law
- Courtney G. Joslin, Professor of Law at the University of California Davis School of Law
- Herma Hill Kay, Barbara Nachtrieb Armstrong Professor of Law at the University of California Berkeley School of Law;
- Kermit Roosevelt III, Professor of Law at the University of Pennsylvania Law School;
- Joseph William Singer, Bussey Professor of Law at Harvard Law School;
- Tobias Barrington Wolff, Professor of Law at the University of Pennsylvania Law School.[2]

As scholars specializing in the conflict of laws, the law of judgments and full faith and credit, amici are well positioned to advise the Court on the importance of this petition to the Court's full faith and credit jurisprudence and the potential impact that denying certiorari would have on the finality of judgments and the assurance of full faith and credit between the states.

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

This Court plays an exclusive and indispensable role in preserving interstate comity through interpretation

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[2] Institutional affiliations are provided for identification purposes only.

and enforcement of the Full Faith and Credit Clause. When a state supreme court misapplies this Court's precedents and misconstrues the laws of a sister state in order to avoid giving effect to a judgment with which it disagrees, as the Supreme Court of Alabama has done in this case, no other court has jurisdiction to provide relief. Certiorari is necessary to remedy these constitutional and statutory violations and to reaffirm that the states' obligation to give full faith and credit extends even to sister-state judgments that address contentious matters of social policy.

This case is a particularly appropriate vehicle for the Court to perform its role of safeguarding the Full Faith and Credit Clause because of the significant stakes involved for the petitioner and many other families. V.L. and E.L sought protection under Georgia's judicial system to secure V.L.'s status as a second parent and to protect the role V.L. had played in the lives of their children for many years. Pet. App. 2a. To formalize their parenting arrangement, they secured a judgment from the Superior Court of Georgia recognizing that V.L.'s status as an equal second parent was in the best interests of the children. *Id.* at 43a. The Georgia court issued the adoption order in 2007 after finding that V.L. had complied with all relevant and applicable formalities. Pet. 5-6. V.L. relied on the finality of that judgment when she sought visitation rights after her seventeen-year relationship with E.L. ended in 2011. Pet App. 4a. The Alabama Family Court and the Alabama Civil Court of Appeals properly gave effect to the judgment when granting V.L.'s request.

The Supreme Court of Alabama, however, has refused. That court permitted E.L. to launch a collateral

attack on the Georgia adoption decree and held that V.L.'s legal status as a parent to her children—confirmed by the Georgia judgment—could be wholly disregarded. Pet. App. 18a-24a. To do so, the Supreme Court of Alabama misapplied the laws of Georgia to transform a disagreement over the merits of the Georgia judgment into a purported infirmity in subject matter jurisdiction. *Ibid.* First, the Alabama court disregarded Georgia's six-month statutory bar on any judicial challenge to adoption decrees, a provision that is designed to encourage parent/child bonds following adoption by protecting the decree against challenge long thereafter. To reach this result, the Alabama court created a new limitation on the six-month period of repose that no Georgia court has ever recognized. *Id.* at 12a-17a (citing Ga. Code Ann. § 19-8-18(b) & (e)). Second, the Alabama court improperly attacked the judgment on a merits question, elevating its own unsupported view concerning the availability of second-parent adoption in Georgia above the ruling of the Georgia Superior Court and improperly labeling that disagreement a "jurisdictional" infirmity. *Id.* at 18a-24a. Full faith and credit does not permit such tactics.

Should this petition for certiorari be denied, Alabama's evasive tactics would serve as a template for other state courts to resist enforcement of sister state judgments on contentious family law issues. There have always been significant differences between the states on questions of family law. Under our Constitution, legal and policy differences do not permit one state to refuse to recognize a valid sister-state judgment. The template provided by Alabama threatens to undermine the comity that full faith and credit demands.

Amici emphasize three core reasons this Court should grant certiorari. First, Alabama violated settled precedent when it reframed the merits question underlying the Georgia judgment as a question of subject-matter jurisdiction and used that device as grounds for a collateral attack. This Court squarely rejected that device in *Durfee* v. *Duke*, 375 U.S. 106 (1963), when it held that states must give effect to the judgments of sister states even when the disputed merits question wholly overlaps with a question of subject-matter jurisdiction. This Court should reaffirm that the Full Faith and Credit Clause still forbids this device.

Second, Alabama violated a command of Congress when it misapplied Georgia law—disregarding settled authorities and embracing a lone dissent from a justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia—in order to evade the requirement of full faith and credit. Congress has instructed states to give "the same" effect to a sister state judgment as the judgment would have in the rendering state. 28 U.S.C. 1738. Alabama refused to apply clear Georgia statutory and appellate authority that specifies the binding effect of adoption decrees when it declared Georgia's second-parent adoption judgments categorically unenforceable in Alabama. This Court has not hesitated to find a violation of full faith and credit in response to such malfeasance in the past, and it should not hesitate here.

Third, this Court is the only forum that is able to correct this type of full faith and credit violation. No other federal court has jurisdiction to remedy one state's refusal to give effect to another state's judgment, and the domestic relations exception to original federal jurisdiction would prevent parties from remov-

ing to federal court in the types of dispute most likely to place the validity of an adoption decree in issue. This Court's role in policing the actions of state supreme courts is singular and indispensable. It should grant the petition to ensure that the Alabama court's decision is not permitted to erode the values that the Full Faith and Credit Clause is designed to protect.

I. THE SUPREME COURT OF ALABAMA'S COLLATERAL ATTACK ON GEORGIA'S ADOPTION DECREE FLOUTS THIS COURT'S PRECEDENT

When a judgment is valid and entitled to enforcement in the courts of the state that issued it, full faith and credit prohibits other states from undertaking any inquiry into "the merits of the [judgment], the logic or consistency of the decision, or the validity of the legal principles on which [it] is based." *Milliken* v. *Meyer*, 311 U.S. 457, 462 (1940). As the Petitioners have demonstrated, the Supreme Court of Alabama was incorrect when it classified the alleged error in the Georgia adoption order as a jurisdictional issue rather than a dispute over the merits and flatly wrong when it held that the Georgia judgment would not be enforced in Georgia courts. Pet. 16-23.

Even in situations where a particular dispute entangles questions of subject-matter jurisdiction with merits issues, this Court's precedent makes clear that a fully-litigated decision on the merits is entitled to full faith and credit. This principle of finality is particularly important in the family law context, where states have a vital interest in protecting established social relationships. Allowing the decision below to stand will encourage opportunistic behavior, impelling litigants and courts to resist the enforcement of out-of-state judg-

ments that embody domestic relations policies different from their own. This Court should grant certiorari to prevent such attempts to cloak merits disagreements as jurisdictional infirmities.

A. This Court's Decision In *Durfee* v. *Duke* Forbids State Courts From Disregarding A Judgment Because Of Disagreement Over A Fully Litigated Merits Issue, Even When The Merits Substantially Overlap The Question Of Subject-Matter Jurisdiction

When a state court issues a final judgment that resolves a fully litigated issue, the courts of a sister state may not disregard that judgment based on a disagreement over the merits. This rule applies even when merits issues substantially overlap the question of the rendering court's subject-matter jurisdiction. In *Durfee* v. *Duke*—a case where the merits question and the subject-matter jurisdiction question were essentially identical—this Court held that "[p]ublic policy * * * dictates that there be an end of litigation; that those who have contested an issue shall be bound by the result of the contest; and that matters once tried shall be considered forever settled as between the parties." 375 U.S. 106, 111 (1963) (quoting *Baldwin* v. *Iowa State Traveling Men's Ass'n*, 283 U.S. 522, 525-526 (1931)). Here, the Supreme Court of Alabama has attempted to transform a disagreement over the merits into a jurisdictional basis for disregarding a Georgia judgment. *Durfee* forecloses this device.

The decision in *Durfee* arose from a dispute over "bottom land situated on the Missouri River" at the border of Nebraska and Missouri. 375 U.S. at 107. A Missouri resident claimed ownership of the land based

on a Swamp Land Patent issued by that state, and Nebraska residents claimed ownership based on a sheriff's deed issued by a Nebraska county following a tax foreclosure. See *Duke* v. *Durfee*, 308 F.2d 209, 210 (8th Cir. 1962), rev'd, 375 U.S. 106 (1963). The validity of each claim turned on whether the land was located in Missouri or Nebraska, a matter that was in dispute because of changes in the course of the river over time. 375 U.S. at 107-108. The question of subject-matter jurisdiction turned on the same issue. *Ibid.* Since only the state where the land was located had jurisdiction to issue a judgment effectuating a change in ownership, see *M'Elmoyle* v. *Cohen*, 38 U.S. 312, 325 (1839), the location of the land necessarily determined which court system, Nebraska or Missouri, had jurisdiction to quiet title. A Nebraska state court awarded the land to the Nebraska residents. *Durfee*, 375 U.S. at 108. The disappointed Missouri residents then brought suit in Missouri state court to seek a different result, asking that the Nebraska judgment be disregarded.[3] *Ibid.*

On appeal, this Court held that the Nebraska judgment must be given effect under the Full Faith and Credit Clause, even though the merits question wholly overlapped the issue of subject-matter jurisdiction. *Durfee*, 375 U.S. at 115-116. While a defect in subject-matter jurisdiction that was never presented in an initial proceeding might serve as a basis for denying effect to a judgment, a fully litigated merits determination cannot be revisited by reframing it as a question of subject-matter jurisdiction. See *id.* at 111. Where the merits issue is fully joined and resolved in the first pro-

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[3] The case was removed to federal district court in Missouri under diversity jurisdiction. See *Durfee*, 375 U.S. at 108.

ceeding, the fact that it overlaps the question of subject-matter jurisdiction is of no moment. See *id.* at 111-112.

The Supreme Court of Alabama ignored the rule from *Durfee*. V.L. and E.L. took advantage of their full and fair opportunity to present the merits of V.L.'s adoption petition before the Georgia Superior Court. That court expressly found that V.L.'s adoption petition was in compliance with "all relevant and applicable formalities * * * in accordance with the laws of the State of Georgia." Pet. 6 (quoting Pet. App. 50a). The judgment granting the adoption, issued from a fully presented petition, is final and protected from collateral challenge. As this Court explained in *Durfee*, the obligation to afford full faith and credit applies in "every case" where a litigant has "voluntarily appear[ed], present[ed] his case and [has been] fully heard." 375 U.S. at 111-112. "One trial of an issue is enough," whether that issue is "jurisdiction of the subject matter [or] of the parties." *Id.* at 113 (quoting *Treinies* v. *Sunshine Mining Co.*, 308 U.S. 66, 78 (1939)).

This constitutional policy demanding that "there * * * be a place to end" litigation on jurisdictional questions serves to protect the interests of individual litigants and the integrity of our interstate civil justice system. 375 U.S. at 113 (quoting *Stoll* v. *Gottlieb*, 305 U.S. 165, 172 (1938)). "After a party has his day in court, with opportunity to present his evidence and his view of the law, a collateral attack upon the decision as to jurisdiction there rendered merely retries the issue previously determined." *Id.* at 114 (quoting *Stoll*, 305 U.S. at 172). The retrial burdens the parties and undermines the stability of final judgments without

providing any systemic benefit, for "[t]here is no reason to expect that the second decision will be more satisfactory than the first." *Ibid.* (quoting *Stoll*, 305 U.S. at 172).

B. This Court's Precedent In The Family Law Context Confirms That Jurisdictional Issues Are Presumed Decided When A Proceeding Is Fully Litigated

The principle set forth in *Durfee* applies with equal force in the family law setting, a proposition that this Court stated most directly in *Sherrer* v. *Sherrer*, 334 U.S. 343 (1948). *Sherrer* involved an attempt by one spouse to disavow a Florida divorce decree on the strength of a claim that the rendering court lacked jurisdiction. *Id.* at 345-348. The decree issued in a proceeding in which that spouse had entered an appearance, filed an answer, and had a full and fair opportunity to contest the *bona fides* of the other spouse's residence in Florida (the point on which subject-matter jurisdiction depended). *Id.* at 348-349. This Court rejected that attempt, explaining that "the requirements of full faith and credit bar a defendant from collaterally attacking a divorce decree on jurisdictional grounds in the courts of a sister State where there has been participation by the defendant in the divorce proceedings, where the defendant has been accorded full opportunity to contest the jurisdictional issues, and where the decree is not susceptible to such collateral attack in the courts of the State which rendered the decree." *Id.* at 351-352. Because these requirements were all met, the spouse was bound by the resulting decree and could not attack it collaterally. *Id.* at 352. See also *id.* at 352-353 (disavowing an earlier statement to the contrary in

Andrews v. *Andrews*, 188 U.S. 14 (1903), in light of "the considerable modern development of the law with respect to finality of jurisdictional findings").

In so holding, this Court rejected the argument that "the importance of a State's power to determine the incidents of basic social relationships into which its domiciliaries enter" might justify a less assiduous application of full faith and credit in the family law setting. *Sherrer*, 334 U.S. at 354. To the contrary, the fact "[t]hat vital interests are involved in divorce litigation indicates to us that it is a matter of greater rather than lesser importance that there should be a place to end such litigation." *Id.* at 356. See also *Davis* v. *Davis*, 305 U.S. 32, 43 (1938) (finding spouse who appeared and participated in Virginia divorce proceeding had "submitted herself to the jurisdiction of the Virginia court," was "bound by its determination that it had jurisdiction of the subject matter and of the parties," and was forbidden by the Full Faith and Credit Clause from mounting a collateral attack on jurisdictional grounds).

Many state courts have acknowledged the obligation to recognize orders of adoption issued by sister-state courts, even when the adoption in question would be legally impossible under local law. In one prominent early example, *In re Morris' Estate*, 133 P.2d 452 (Cal Ct. App. 1943), the California Court of Appeal gave effect to an adult adoption decree from Rhode Island when administering an estate. A 92-year-old man had adopted his niece, then 61, while both were domiciled in Rhode Island. The niece then moved to California where she passed away, predeceasing her adoptive father. The question arose whether the adoptive father would have the status of "father" or "uncle" in the pro-

bate of the estate. At the time, adult adoption was "legally impossible" in California. *Id.* at 454. Nonetheless, the California court concluded that its local policy must give way to full faith and credit and the particular imperative to enforce that obligation strictly in matters of personal status arising under family law. *Id.* at 455-456.

State courts around the country have reached similar conclusions in disputes involving the contested category of adult adoption. As the Supreme Court of New Mexico explained, this is because adoption is a "relational status" that, once created, gives rise to "rights, duties, and obligations * * * of great interest to the state." *Delaney* v. *First Nat'l Bank*, 386 P.2d 711, 715 (N.M. 1963). Like "any other" relational status that is "created by acts of the parties plus the effect of law," adoption "cannot be terminated by the sole will of the parties." *Ibid.* Accordingly, courts are required to treat adoption "in the same way" as "other types of domestic status." *Ibid.* (finding the court was "constrained to give credence" to Colorado adult adoption decree that could not have been granted under local law). See also, *e.g.*, *In re Trust Created by Nixon*, 763 N.W.2d 404, 408-410 (Neb. 2009) (holding that Nebraska must give full faith and credit to California judgment effecting adoption of 50-year-old man by his 64-year-old first cousin notwithstanding that Nebraska statutes did not permit such adoptions); *Russell* v. *Bridgens*, 647 N.W.2d 56, 59-60 (2002) (holding that Nebraska courts must recognize Pennsylvania second-parent adoption even if the issuance of the adoption was improper under Pennsylvania law); *id.* at 61-62 (Gerrard, J., concurring) (explaining that (1) availability of second-parent adop-

tion in Pennsylvania is not a jurisdictional question and (2) "even if the Pennsylvania Court of Common Pleas erred in concluding that it had subject matter jurisdiction, under Pennsylvania law, the Court of Common Pleas' determination that all jurisdictional requirements had been satisfied is res judicata as to the parties to the adoption").

The Supreme Court of Alabama has flouted these principles. It has improperly conflated the merits of a Georgia second-parent adoption with the subject-matter jurisdiction of the rendering court in order to deny effect to the resulting judgment—the device this Court rejected in *Durfee*. It has asserted that a court should strictly construe a judgment of adoption and apply a presumption against enforcement, Pet. App. 23a-24a, disregarding this Court's admonition that the "importance of a State's power to determine the incidents of basic social relationships" makes it "a matter of greater rather than lesser importance that there should be a place to end such litigation." *Sherrer*, 334 U.S. at 354, 356. And it has issued a ruling that will authorize Alabama courts to categorically disregard second-parent adoption judgments from Georgia (and perhaps other states as well). This approach conflicts with the full faith and credit teachings of this Court and has been squarely rejected by state courts facing other categorical differences of opinion on the types of adoption that should be permitted.

This Court should grant the petition to eliminate any doubt that its holdings in *Durfee* and *Sherrer* apply to a disagreement among states over adoption policy. Failing to do so will invite other states to evade the demands of Article IV at a time of heightened contro-

versy concerning domestic relations. The resulting erosion of this Court's settled principles of full faith and credit will undermine interstate comity in contexts beyond the present controversy over second-parent adoption.

II. This Court Has Repeatedly Held That A State Cannot Deny Full Faith And Credit To The Judgment Of A Sister State Through A Misapplication Of That State's Laws

The Supreme Court of Alabama's decision also merits review because it brazenly misconstrues a sister state's law to evade the requirements of full faith and credit. The Full Faith and Credit Act forecloses this tactic. When the first Congress enacted implementing legislation for the Full Faith and Credit Clause in the Judiciary Act of 1790, it set a uniform federal policy requiring that judgments receive "the same full faith and credit in every court * * * as they have by law or usage in the courts of such State * * * from which they are taken." 28 U.S.C. 1738. When a state court denies effect to a sister-state judgment by misapplying the law of that state, it fails to accord "the same full faith and credit" that Congress has required. This Court has repeatedly found violations of full faith and credit in cases where state courts have misconstrued a sister state's law to avoid giving effect to a judgment from that state.

A line of cases involving stockholder liability in Minnesota illustrates the principle. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Minnesota enacted provisions in its constitution and laws that permitted creditors to recover directly against a corporation's stockholders for liabilities and debts that could not be satisfied fully from corporate assets. Under these pro-

visions, judgments against a corporation could bind individual stockholders if certain conditions were met. This Court upheld the constitutionality of the procedure. See, *e.g.*, *Bernheimer* v. *Converse*, 206 U.S. 516 (1907). Nonetheless, when creditors sought to enforce Minnesota-issued judgments on stockholders domiciled in other states, some state courts resisted.

In *Chandler* v. *Peketz*, 297 U.S. 609 (1936), and *Marin* v. *Augedahl*, 247 U.S. 142 (1918), the courts of Colorado and North Dakota, respectively, relied on ungenerous interpretations of Minnesota law to conclude that judgments issued pursuant to that law were not binding. In *Chandler*, the Supreme Court of Colorado found that a federal district court in Minnesota had failed to schedule a hearing in a timely manner and had failed to specify in enough detail the time in which stockholders must make required payments. It declined to enforce the resulting judgment against a Colorado stockholder, concluding that these supposed infirmities were "jurisdictional" under Minnesota law and hence that it need give the judgment no effect. *Chandler*, 297 U.S. at 611-612. In *Marin*, the North Dakota Supreme Court concluded that a corporation fell into a category that exempted it from the direct-liability provisions altogether and that the Minnesota court's failure to recognize this fact in the initial proceeding was a "jurisdictional" error that rendered the judgment unenforceable. *Marin*, 247 U.S. at 146-147.

This Court rejected these interpretations of Minnesota law and found that full faith and credit required enforcement of both judgments. In *Chandler*, the Court explained its "opinion that neither of these objections" regarding hearing times and payment schedules

"go to the jurisdiction of the District Court in Minnesota in making the assessment" and held that "[e]rrors or procedural irregularities, if any, were subject to correction by the court itself or upon appeal, but afforded no warrant for collateral attack upon the order." 297 U.S. at 612. The Court afforded no deference to Colorado's contrary conclusions about the proper characterization of the judgment under Minnesota law.[4]

In *Marin*, the Court found that North Dakota's disagreement with Minnesota amounted to nothing more than a statement "that the court erred in ruling on a matter of substantive law" that did not "purport to deal

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[4] *Chandler* involved the enforcement of a federal judgment and so did not implicate full faith and credit directly, but the Court relied on *Fauntleroy* v. *Lum* in rejecting Colorado's misreading of Minnesota law and holding that the original judgment was binding. 297 U.S. at 612 (citing, *inter alia*, *Fauntleroy* v. *Lum*, 210 U.S. 230, 234 (1908)). At the time *Chandler* was decided, the governing law on the binding effect of federal court judgments in state courts came from this Court's ruling in *Dupasseur* v. *Rocherau* where the Court had said:

> If by the laws of the State a judgment like that rendered by the Circuit Court would have had a binding effect as against Rochereau, if it had been rendered in a State court, then it should have the same effect, being rendered by the Circuit Court. If such effect is not conceded to it, but is refused, then due validity and effect are not given to it, and a case is made for the interposition of the power of reversal conferred upon this court.

88 U.S. (21 Wall.) 130, 135 (1875). This Court has since made clear that federal judgments are binding in state courts as a matter of federal common law and that federal diversity judgments ordinarily have the same preclusive effect as would a judgment rendered by the courts of the local state. See *Semtek Int'l Inc.* v. *Lockheed Martin Corp.*, 531 U.S. 497, 508 (2001).

with the jurisdiction of courts—their power to hear and determine—but only to prescribe in a general way the relative rights of stockholders and creditors." Such questions go "to the merits rather than to the jurisdiction" of those courts. *Marin*, 247 U.S. at 147. Once again, this Court gave no deference to the conclusion of the Supreme Court of North Dakota that the error was "jurisdictional" under Minnesota law, relying instead on its own assessment that the courts of Minnesota "treat the question whether a particular corporation belongs to one class or another as a matter the decision of which in a suit against the corporation is binding on the stockholders in subsequent litigation with the latter." *Ibid.*

Consistent with these cases, in recent years this Court has repeatedly rejected attempts to characterize statutory requirements as jurisdictional. See, *e.g.*, *Steel Co.* v. *Citizens for a Better Env't*, 523 U.S. 83, 88-93 (1998); *Arbaugh* v. *Y & H Corp.*, 546 U.S. 500, 514-515 (2006). Alabama should not be permitted to evade the demands of full faith and credit by the simple expedient of labeling a Georgia statutory requirement "jurisdictional."

As Petitioner explains in detail, the decision of the Supreme Court of Alabama contradicts an explicit statute concerning the binding effect of Georgia adoption decrees along with established appellate authority making clear that the propriety of an adoption decree in Georgia is a merits question that falls within the subject-matter jurisdiction of the Georgia Superior Court and is not subject to collateral challenge. Pet. 16-20. *Cf. Sun Oil Co.* v. *Wortman*, 486 U.S. 717, 730-731 (1988) (even in the absence of a final judgment, a state

violates full faith and credit when it adopts a construction of another state's law that "contradict[s] law of the other State that is clearly established and that has been brought to the court's attention"). The refusal of the Alabama court to recognize these authorities violates the federal command that Alabama give the "same effect" to a Georgia adoption decree as the decree would have in Georgia. 28 U.S.C. 1738. Congress has given this Court both the power and the obligation to enforce that command.

III. This Court Plays An Indispensable Role In Correcting Violations Of The Full Faith And Credit Clause By State Courts

When a state supreme court refuses to recognize the valid judgment of a sister state, as the Supreme Court of Alabama has done here, it places a strain on the interstate judicial system, challenging the authority of the rendering courts and undermining the ability of the parties to structure their lives. The Full Faith and Credit Clause was designed to avoid these consequences, and this Court plays a unique and indispensable role in preserving the interstate comity that the Clause requires.

The scope of the problem that Alabama has created is large, and no other federal court is available to provide a remedy. If the decision below is permitted to stand, every second-parent adoption decree issued in Georgia (and perhaps other states as well) will be categorically disregarded in the courts of Alabama, which will produce new judgments declaring those decrees unenforceable. Under the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine, federal district courts will have no power to grant relief from such erroneous judgments. See *Exxon-Mobil*

Corp. v. *Saudi Basic Indus. Corp.*, 544 U.S. 280, 284 (2005). District courts exercise original jurisdiction, and a request for relief from an erroneous judgment is appellate in character. "[C]ases brought by state-court losers complaining of injuries caused by state-court judgments rendered before the district court proceedings commenced and inviting district court review and rejection of those judgments" thus fall outside the power of district courts altogether. *Ibid.*

Nor is it possible for a party in Alabama to remove a case to federal court before a damaging judgment issues. This Court has interpreted federal jurisdictional statutes to exempt those family law and probate proceedings in which the validity of an adoption is typically placed in issue. "[T]he domestic relations exception, as articulated by this Court since [*Barber* v. *Barber*, 62 U.S. 582 (1858)], divests the federal courts of power to issue divorce, alimony, and child custody decrees." *Ankenbrandt* v. *Richards*, 504 U.S. 689, 703 (1992) (referring to diversity jurisdiction). See also *Marshall* v. *Marshall*, 547 U.S. 293, 308 (2006) (confirming probate exception to federal diversity jurisdiction announced in *Markham* v. *Allen*, 326 U.S. 490 (1946)); *Elk Grove Unified Sch. Dist.* v. *Newdow*, 542 U.S. 1, 13 (2004) (applying domestic relations exception to federal question case in which federal constitutional claim might turn on determination of parental status and disputed question of custody), abrogated on other grounds by *Lexmark Int'l, Inc.* v. *Static Control Components, Inc.*, 134 S. Ct. 1377 (2014).

Only this Court has the power to remedy the harm to vulnerable families and the offense to interstate com-

ity that the decision of the Supreme Court of Alabama threatens to impose. It should do so here.

CONCLUSION

This is an important case. The ruling of the Supreme Court of Alabama purports to render an entire class of adoption decrees categorically unenforceable in Alabama state courts. If left unchecked, the decision below will destabilize families and erode the comity between states that the Full Faith and Credit Clause and its implementing legislation were created to preserve. Only this Court has the power to enforce the requirements of the Constitution and the command of Congress. *Amici* urge this Court to grant the petition lest other states follow Alabama's lead.

Respectfully submitted,

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